

**APPENDIX B**  
**GLOSSARY OF TERMS**



## GLOSSARY

### ADAPTATION

The process of change to better conform with environmental conditions or other external stimuli.

### ADVERSE EFFECT

An undertaking or activity that reduces the significance for which a property meets or may meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places.

### ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The independent agency set up under the National Historic Preservation Act (Title II) to advise the President and the Congress on cultural resources preservation; to advise on the dissemination of information on such activities; and to encourage public interest in cultural resources preservation. Under the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be afforded an opportunity to comment on Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed undertakings that may have an effect on cultural resources properties.

### ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

"[A]ny material remains of past human life or activities which are of archeological interest, as determined under uniform regulations promulgated pursuant to ARPA. Such regulations shall include but not be limited to: pottery, basketry, bottles, weapons, weapon projectiles, tools, structures or portions of structures, pithouses, rock paintings, rock carving, intaglios, graves, human skeletal materials, or any portion or piece of any of the foregoing items. No item shall be treated as an archeological resource under ARPA regulations unless such item is at least 100 years of age" [ARPA 16 U.S.C. § 470bb].

### AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

"[T]he geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character of or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist" [36 CFR Part 800.2(c)]. The determination is based not on knowledge of specific properties, but on what effects might be created if historic properties do exist in the undertaking's APE. The APE is defined before identification actually begins, so it may be not be known whether any historic properties actually exist within it.

### ASSEMBLAGE

A group of artifacts related to each other based upon their recovery from a common archeological context. Assemblage examples are artifacts from a single site or feature.

### CATEGORY

A subset of the cultural resources included in an inventory and defined by the level of cultural resources significance in relation to the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. (Note: although some documents will continue to use category assessments as part of the eligibility discussion, they are no longer being utilized by the Army.)

- Category I - of national significance
- Category II - of regional or local significance
- Category III - presently ineligible, but contributing and subject to future reevaluation
- Category IV - ineligible
- Category V - detrimental—to be removed

### CLASS

Cultural resources that have similar, distinct, historic, chronological, scientific, or cultural characteristics.

### CONSULTATION

The act of seeking and considering the opinions and recommendations of the State Historic Preservation Officer, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and appropriate parties on undertakings affecting National Register of Historic Places-listed or -eligible properties. Consultation is required per the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended through 1992; 36 CFR Part 800; and/or a Memorandum of Agreement or Cultural Resources Management Plan.

#### CONTEXT or ARCHEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The physical setting, location, and cultural association from which archeological materials are recovered. Usually the meaning of archeological materials can not be discerned without information about their setting. One example is determining how old an object is, given that the age of objects excavated from a site varies with their depth in the ground. Unless the depth of an object is carefully recorded against a fixed point of reference, it may be impossible to relate objects to the dimension of time.

#### CONTINGENCIES

Changed orders and new mission requirements that may have an effect on cultural resources in a way that was not anticipated in the Cultural Resources Management Plan or Memorandum of Agreement. This may also include treatment of cultural resources that have been damaged by fire or natural disasters, as per 36 CFR Part 800.12.

#### CULTURE

A system of behaviors, values, ideologies, and social arrangements. These features, in addition to tools and elements such as graphic arts, help in the interpretation of the human universe as well as dealing with features of the natural and social environments. Culture is learned, transmitted in a social context, and modifiable. Synonyms for culture include "lifeways," "customs," "traditions," "social practices," and "folkways."

#### CULTURAL PATRIMONY

An object or place having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself.

#### CULTURAL LANDSCAPE (see Rural Historic Landscape)

#### CULTURAL RESOURCES

Buildings, districts, structures, objects, and sites as defined by 36 CFR 60.3, cultural items as defined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act; American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, or Native Hawaiian sacred sites for which access is protected under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act; archeological resources defined by the Archeological Resources Protection Act; archeological artifact collections and associated records defined under 36 CFR Part 79.

#### CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN (CRMP)

The installation's cultural resources protection and compliance document, formerly known as a Historic Preservation Plan (HPP).

#### CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Activities conducted under the authority of Army Regulation 420-40 to comply with Federal and Army regulations and including:

- a. DA cultural resources preservation policy and guidance.
- b. Army National Guard (ARNG) guidance.
- c. Major Command (MACOM) assistance.
- d. Installation CRMPs and projects.

#### CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Activities to carry out a cultural resources management plan. Projects include the following:

- a. Field surveys, archival documentation, and inventory projects.
- b. Investigations, evaluations, and rehabilitation.
- c. Adaptive use, data recovery, preservation, and maintenance.
- d. Any other field or analytical activity needed to locate, inventory, evaluate, or manage cultural resources.

#### DISCOVERY

To find cultural resources in an unexpected location or circumstance, or of a class not covered by previous review under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended through 1992, Section 106.

#### DOCUMENTATION

A documentary, photographic, and graphic record of a historic property. Buildings and structures are documented according to the guidelines of the National Park Service (Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record [HABS/HAER]) for deposit in the Library of Congress.

## **EFFECT**

The word "effect" is broadly defined. Effects can be direct or indirect and the word covers any foreseeable change when "the undertaking may alter characteristics of the property for inclusion in the National Register." For the purpose of determining effect, alterations to features of the property's location, setting, or use may be relevant depending on a property's significant characteristics and should be considered [36 CFR Part 800.9(a)].

## **FEATURE or ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURE**

Many archeological elements are portable, such as fragments of bone, pottery, and stone tools. Archeological sites, however, frequently contain features: manmade constructions that are not portable and are part of the earth itself. Examples of such features are hearths, bedrock mortars, fireplaces, foundations of buildings, storage pits, grave pits, and canals.

## **HISTORIC LANDSCAPE (see Rural Historic Landscape)**

## **HISTORIC PROPERTY**

"Any prehistoric or historic building, district, site, structure, or object included in or eligible for incision in, the National Register. The term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties" [36 CFR 800.2(e)].

- a. **DISTRICT.** A geographically definable area, urban or rural, with a concentration, linkage, or continuity of cultural resources properties that are united by past events, or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also be composed of areas that are separated by space but are linked by history or style.
- b. **SITE.** The location of a prehistoric or historic
  1. event, occupation, or activity; or
  2. structure, whether represented by standing ruins or by other surface or subsurface evidence, when the location, regardless of the value of existing structures, contains the historical or archeological value.
- c. **BUILDING.** A structure created to shelter any form of activity, such as a house, stable, church, barracks, hospital, or similar structure. Buildings may refer to a functionally related complex, such as a courthouse and jail, a house and barn, or a barracks, a mess hall, and a chapel.
- d. **STRUCTURE.** An edifice, often an engineering project, designed to aid human activities, such as bridges, canals, or aqueducts.
- e. **OBJECT.** An artifact of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific historical activity, event, district, site, setting, or environment.

## **INDIAN TRIBE**

The governing body of any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other group that is recognized as an Indian tribe by the Secretary of the Interior and for which the United States holds land in trust or restricted status for that entity or its members. Such term also includes any native village corporation, regional corporation, and native Group established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act [43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.].

## **INTERESTED PERSONS**

Those organizations and individuals that are concerned with the effects of an undertaking on historic properties. Certain interested parties—e.g., local governments, Federal applicants, Indian tribes, and the public—may be invited to participate in preservation planning as consulting parties by the SHPO, ACHP, and the agency official. Participation of other interested persons—e.g., academic institutions, local preservation organizations, historical or archeological commissions, and others who promote historic preservation, and the public—is defined under Section 110 guidelines [53 FR 4727-46].

## **INVENTORY**

The product and the process of locating cultural resources and identifying or documenting them well enough to judge whether they meet the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as per 36 CFR Part 60. The inventory process usually includes problem-oriented literature review, field surveys, archival documentation, and other data recovery and analysis efforts needed to acquire enough information to determine the presence or absence of National Register of Historic Places values.

## **MATERIAL REMAINS / ARTIFACTS**

Material remains (or artifacts) consist of "physical evidence of human habitation, occupation, use, or activity" [43 CFR 7.3 (a)(2)]. These remains consist of any object or site that shows evidence of manufacture, use, or modification by humans. Examples of artifacts/material remains may include but are not limited to tools,

implements, weapons, ornaments, clothing, and containers created variously from bone, ivory, shell, wood, metal, hide, feathers, pigments, chipped/pecked/ground stone, pottery/ceramics, and cordage/basketry/weaving; as well as organic debris or by-products/waste products such as burned animal bones or vegetal remains resulting from food preparation activities; works of artistic or symbolic representation such as rock paintings and carvings; and human remains.

#### MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

- a. A document signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Army listing what the installation will do to meet the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended through 1992, Section 106.
- b. It is prepared—
  1. In coordination with the preparation of an installation CRMP.
  2. When a specific undertaking will have an adverse effect on a historic property listed on or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- c. It contains—
  1. Items or stipulations to be addressed in a Cultural Resources Management Plan.
  2. Ways to avoid or reduce adverse effects.
  3. Calendar for meeting the stipulations.

#### MIDDEN

A layer of soil which contains the byproducts of human activity as the result of the accumulation of these materials on a living surface or in a primary dump. For prehistoric sites, a layer of soil that is stained to a dark color by the decomposition of organic refuse which also contains food, bones, fragments of stone tools, charcoal, pieces of pottery, or other discarded materials. For historic sites, a similar layer of soil but with appropriate historic material remains often in a much thinner deposit.

#### NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Properties named by the Secretary of Interior, per the Historic Sites Act of 1935, as having exceptional significance in the Nation's history [36 CFR Part 65]. National Historic Landmarks are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. They are reviewed per the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended through 1992, section 110(f). The National Historic Preservation Act, as amended through 1992 [16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.] sets national historic preservation policy and requires each Federal agency to develop a program to locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior all cultural resources under the agency's control that may meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, every Federal agency having any undertaking that may have an effect on a historic property (i.e., meeting the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places) will afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the undertaking. Federal agencies are directed to assume responsibility for preservation of historic properties they own or control.

#### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP)

A listing of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant on the national, regional, or local level in U.S. history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. It is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior per the Historic Sites Act and the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended through 1992. The term "eligible for inclusion on the National Register" includes both properties formally determined as such and all other properties that meet the National Register of Historic Places criteria as defined by 36 CFR Part 60.4.

#### OUTBUILDINGS

A term used to refer to all nonresidential structures at a historic site. These include outhouses, barns, garages, smoke houses, granaries, cribs, and other structures for storage or protection of animals or property.

#### OVERVIEW

A report based on the collection and analysis of existing information that summarizes known information regarding the cultural resources on an installation, suggests the likelihood of additional cultural resources, and provides recommendations for meeting the compliance requirements of Army Regulation AR 420-40.

#### PRESERVATION or HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The "identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance and reconstruction, or any combination of the foregoing activities" [16 U.S.C. § 470w(8)].

#### PRESERVATION MAINTENANCE

Protection through preventive maintenance of existing historic fabric and building elements.

#### PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

A document executed between a facility and advisory agencies which may take the place of multiple Memoranda of Agreement when actions are programmed, repetitive, or are perceived to have similar impacts on cultural resources.

#### PROJECTILE POINT

A hand-crafted, chipped, pointed artifact generally made of stone, but also may be of shell, bone, wood, or metal, hafted to the tip of an arrow, atlatl dart, spear, or lance shaft to facilitate penetration. Projectile points are generally divided into "dart" (early) and "arrow" (late) points on the basis of size and morphology. Various stylistic characteristics of projectile points are used as diagnostic temporal markers.

#### REHABILITATION

The alteration or repair of a building to permit an efficient and continued use while maintaining or restoring elements that define the character of the building or are associated with its historic significance.

#### RESTORATION

Actions taken to return a building, elements of a building, or a site to an earlier appearance.

#### RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

A geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped and modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings, and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features. *Landscape characteristics* are the tangible evidence of the activities and habits of the people who occupied, developed, used, and shaped the land to serve human needs; they may reflect the beliefs, attitudes, traditions, and values of these people.

#### STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER (SHPO)

The official within each State who has been designated and appointed by the State governor to administer the State historic preservation program, pursuant to Section 101(b)(1) of the NHPA.

#### SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY

The means by which a group obtains the food and shelter necessary to support life.

#### TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTY

A property "that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community" (*Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties* 1992:1). Examples include

- "a location associated with the traditional beliefs of a Native American group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world;
- a rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents;
- an urban neighborhood that is the traditional home of a particular cultural group, and that reflects its beliefs and practices;
- a location where Native American religious practitioners have historically gone, and are known or thought to go today, to perform ceremonial activities in accordance with traditional cultural rules of practice; and
- a location where a community has traditionally carried out economic, artistic, or other cultural practices important in maintaining its historical identity" (*Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties* 1992:1).

#### TREATMENT

The way an installation maintains, repairs, uses, protects, excavates, documents, or alters cultural resources.

#### UNDERTAKING

"Any project, activity, or program that can result in changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such historic properties are located in the area of potential effect. The project, activity, or program must be under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency or licensed or assisted by a Federal agency. Undertakings include new and continuing projects, activities, or programs and any of their elements not previously considered under Section 106" [36 CFR Part 800.2(o)].

#### UNDERTAKING'S AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

The geographical area within which direct and indirect effects caused by the undertaking reasonably could be expected to occur. The potential to change the historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance possessed by a Category I, II, or III historic property.